Ceramic Wall Flow Filter for Particulate Emission Reduction of Petrol Engines



CAMBRIDGE PARTICLE MEETING



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24th May 2013

Content



Introduction

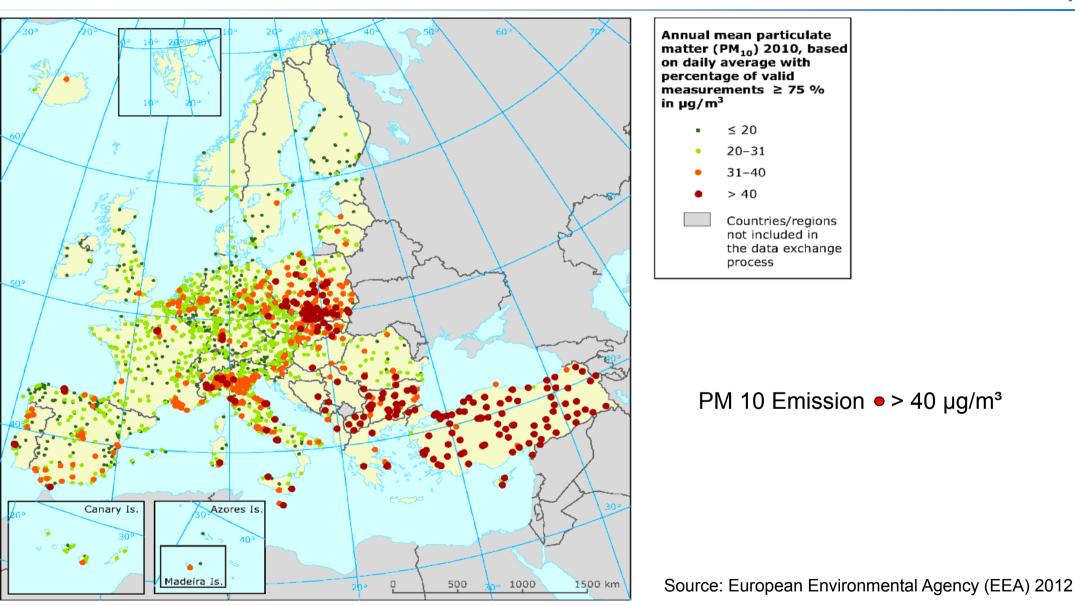
- Background
- Legislation
- GPF* Concepts
 - System Layout
 - Non-catalysed Applications
 - Catalysed Applications
- Conclusion

* GPF: <u>Gasoline Particulate Filter</u>

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Annual Mean Air Quality in EU on Particulate Matter





Some European areas show high Particulate Matter concentrations.

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Trend of Particulate Matter Regulation (PC/LDV)



	2013 20	14	2015	2016	20	17	2018	2019	202	0	2021	2025
	Euro5 NEDC Diesel: PM 5.0 mg/km Gasoline (DI): PM 5.0 mg/km	Gas	NE			Dies PM	<i>WLT</i> el/Gasoline	PN6 x 10			Euro <i>WLTC</i> +	RDE
	LEV2 FTP Diesel/Gasoline PM 10.0 mg/r	· /	FT Diesel/Ga	C V3 P soline (DI): mg/mile	D	iesel/	`		n (%):		FTP All: PM	LEV3 FTP All %: PM 1 mg/mile
	Post New Long Term JC08(hot) + JC08(cold) Diesel: PM 5.0 mg/km Gasoline (GDI): PM 5.0 mg/km					Post Post New Long Term JC08(hot) + JC08(cold) ? Diesel: PM 5.0 mg/km ? Gasoline (GDI): PM 5.0 mg/km ?						
New Europ	New <u>E</u> uropean <u>D</u> riving <u>C</u> ycle: NEDC						Particle Mass: PM					

<u>W</u>orldwide harmonised Light vehicles Test Cycle: WLTC <u>Real Driving Emission: RDE</u> <u>Particle Mass: PM</u> <u>Particle Number: PN</u> 600,000,000,000: 6e11

Particle and CO₂ emission limits become stricter. Gasoline and Diesel limits will merge.

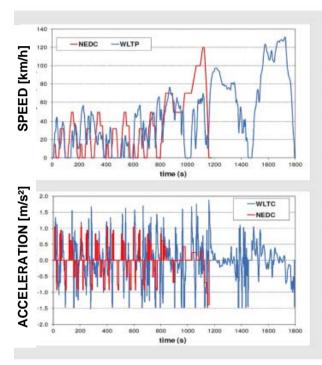
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EU Commission demands RDE/PEMS



"Any engine measure must be applicable to *all engine working conditions* to ensure that, in the absence of aftertreatment devices, emission levels in real life driving conditions are not worsened."

Source: European Commission Regulation No. 459/2012 of 29 May 2012 §(7)



	NEDC	WLTC
Distance (km)	11.013	23.141
Duration (s)	1180	1800
Mean vehicle speed (km/h)	33.6	46.3
Maximal vehicle speed (km/h)	120	131
Maximal acceleration (m/s ²)	1.04	1.88
Maximal deceleration (m/s ²)	-1.39	-1.52
Standstill time (s)	280	227
Standstill proportion (%)	23.7	12.6
and a set of the set of		
NEDC = New Europe	ean Driving	Cycle

WLTP / WLTC = Worldwide harmonized light duty test procedure / cycle



A real-driving test performed by the JRC using PEMS © EU, 2013 Source: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm?id=1410&dt_code=NWS&obj_id=16180&ori=RSS

"...it was decided in December last year to *primarily develop on-road testing with PEMS* as the main real-driving test procedure. ... The real-driving test procedure ...will only become *fully effective from 2017* onwards."

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm?id=1410&dt_code=NWS&obj_id=16180&ori=RSS

RDE = Real Driving Emissions PEMS = Portable Emission Measurement System

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Source: Continental, Dr.-Ing. Detlev Schöppe et al., 34th International Vienna Motor Symposium,

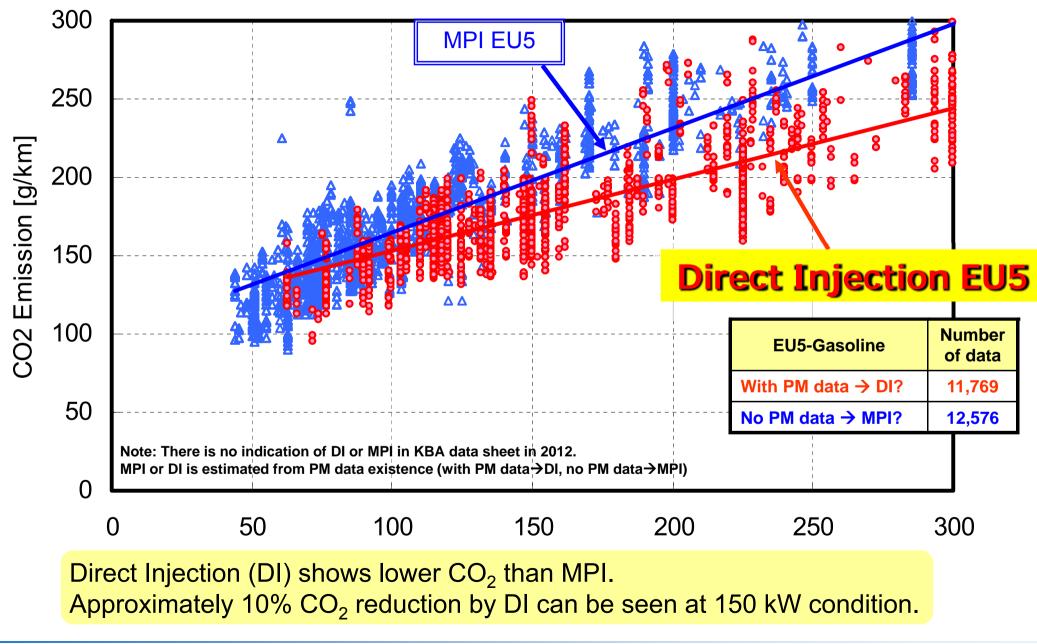
Next Generation Engine Management Systems for Gasoline Direct Injection, 25-26.04.13, Vienna

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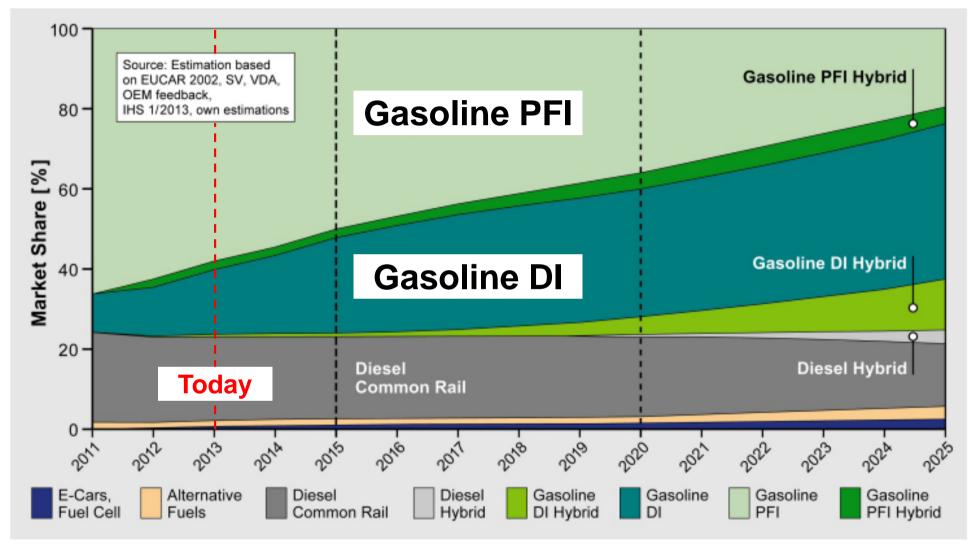
CO₂ Comparison between Gasoline MPI and DI



(source: KBA Mar.2012 data, Passenger car. class M1, certified 2008-2012)



Global Market Trend of Powertrain Evolution



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Source: Continental, Dr.-Ing. Detlev Schöppe et al., 34th International Vienna Motor Symposium, Next Generation Engine Management Systems for Gasoline Direct Injection, 25-26.04.13, Vienna

Combustion engines will remain dominant propulsion method in the future. GDI technology will increase in future with downsizing and turbo charging for reduced fuel consumption and CO_2 emission.

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Low fuel consumption Low CO₂ emission

PN reduction in all operation points by emission control system

Minimize pressure drop of emission control system

Low pressure drop Cordierite <u>Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF)</u>

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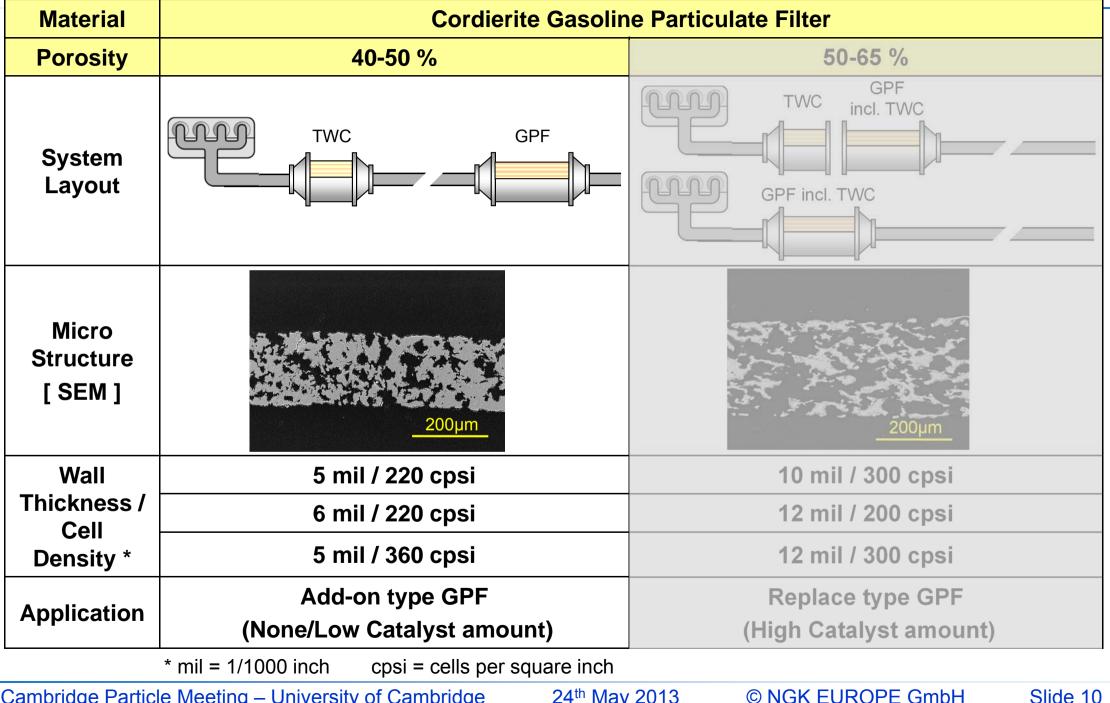
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Selection of Suitable GPF Material for any Application





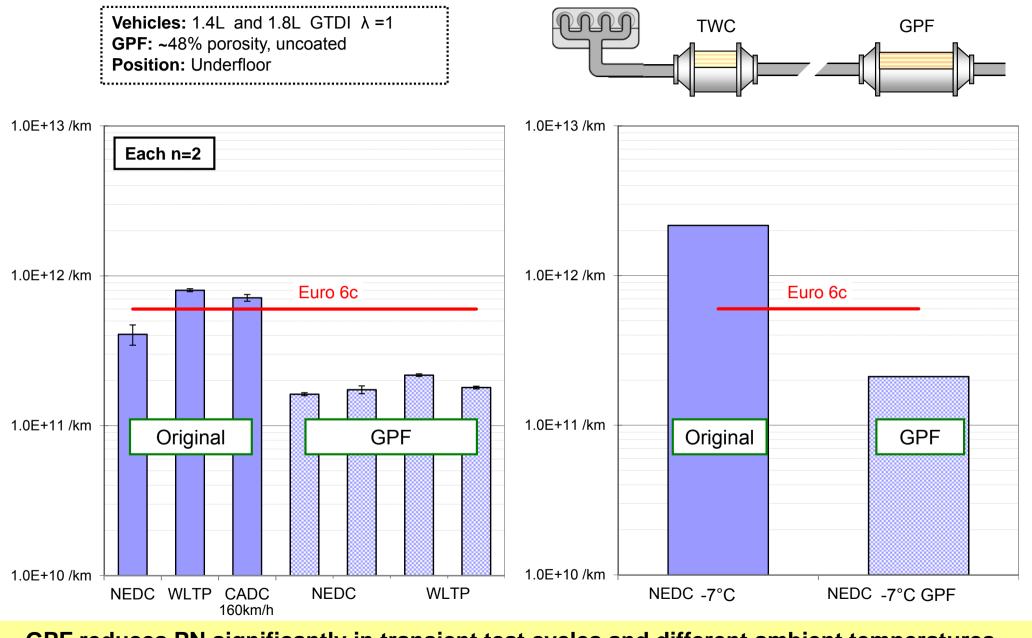
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Particle Number Reduction by GPF





GPF reduces PN significantly in transient test cycles and different ambient temperatures.

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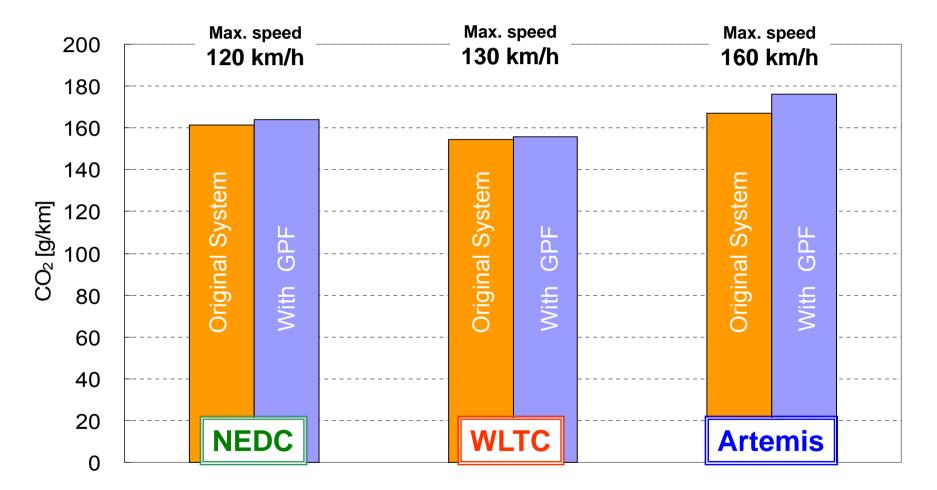
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Vehicle test results for CO₂ emission



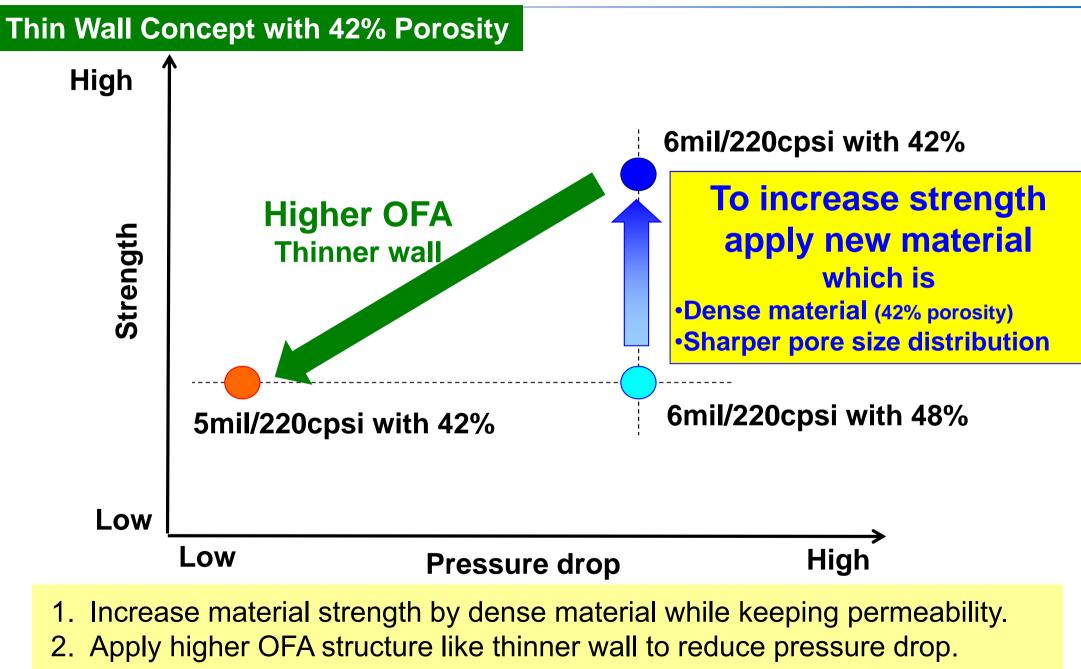
Vehicle: 1.4L Gasoline DI λ =1 **GPF:** 48% porosity, ϕ 118.4 × 127L, 6mil/220cpsi without catalyst **Position:** Underfloor



NEDC and WLTC test show no big impact by GPF on CO₂ emission.

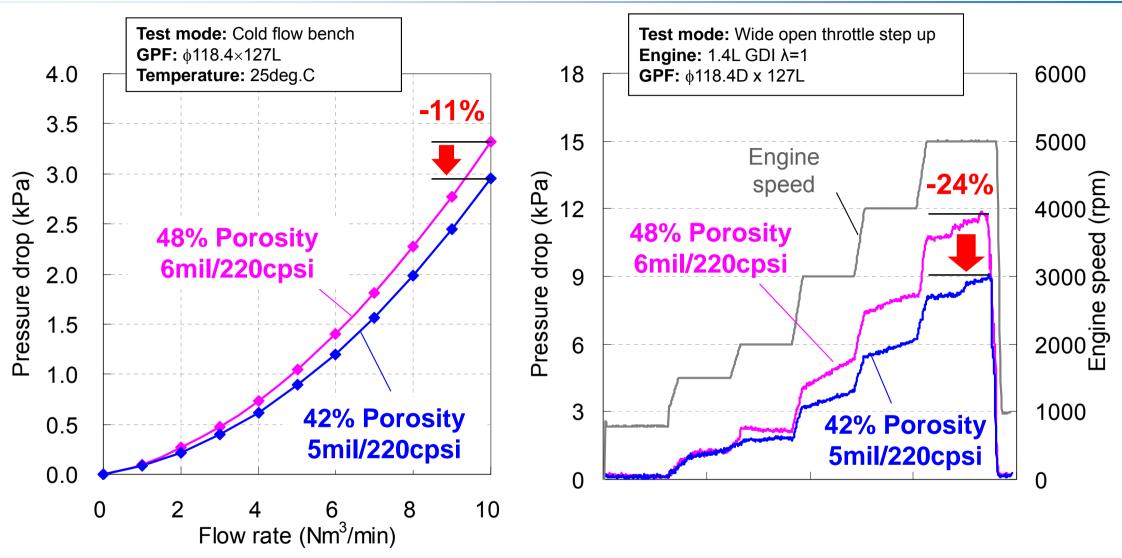
2nd Generation Material Concept - Higher OFA Structure -





Performance of 2nd Generation GPF Material





New 5mil/220cpsi shows 11-24% lower backpressure.

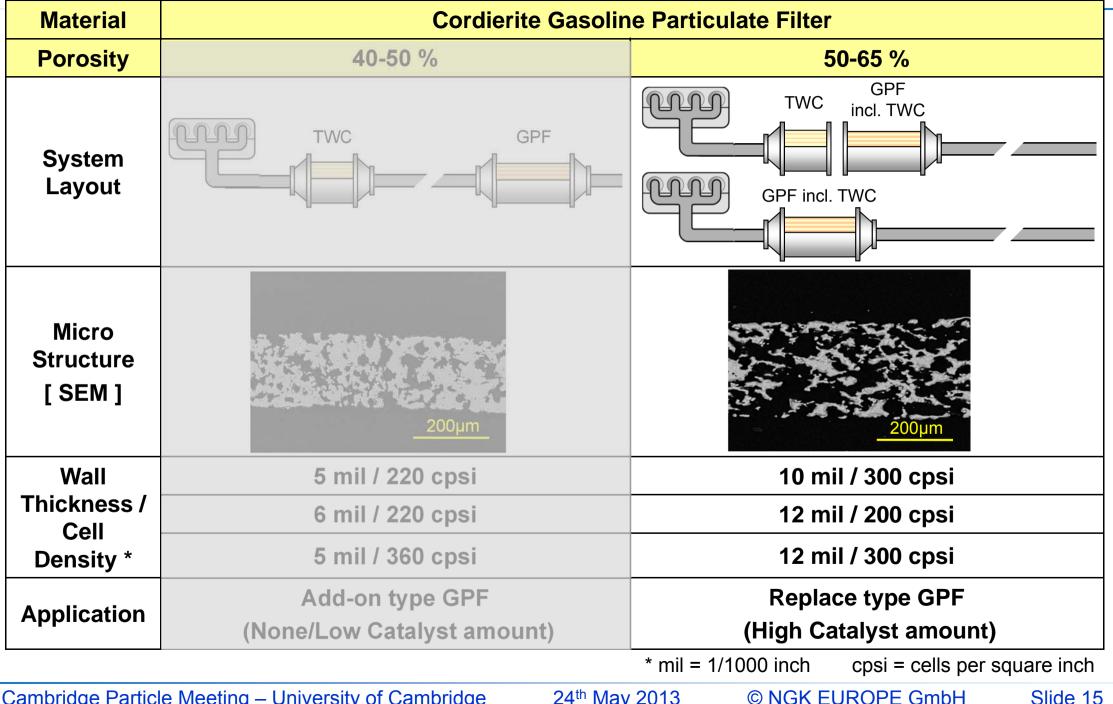
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Suitable GPF Material for un/catalysed Applications





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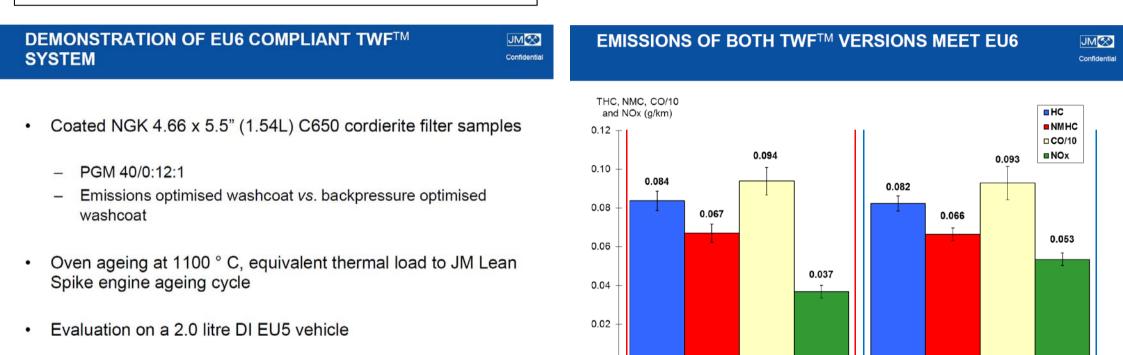
Performance of Three-Way-Filter (TWF[™])



Comparsion of Performance between

System A: TWF[™] emission optimised washcoat

System B: TWF[™] backpressure optimised washcoat



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Emission Optimised

Source: Dr. David Greenwell, 2nd IQPC Conference - Advanced Emission Control Concepts for Gasoline Engines, 13-14.05.2013, Bonn

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Both systems can meet the Euro 6c limits for gaseous emissions during NEDC.

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Backpressure Optimised

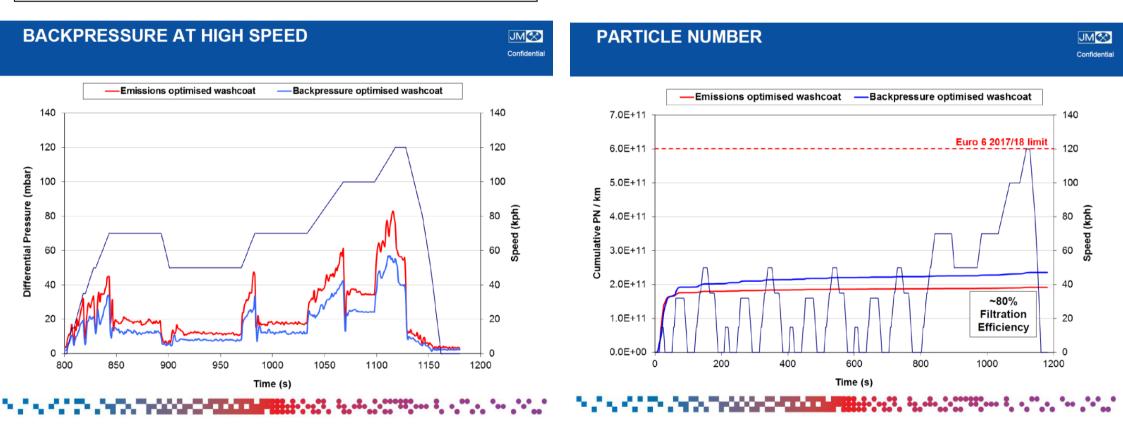
Performance of Three-Way-Filter (TWF[™])



Comparsion of Performance between

System A: TWF[™] emission optimised washcoat

System B: TWFTM backpressure optimised washcoat



Source: Dr. David Greenwell, 2nd IQPC Conference - Advanced Emission Control Concepts for Gasoline Engines, 13-14.05.2013, Bonn

Both systems can meet the Euro 6c PN limit (6e11/km) during NEDC.

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Summary and Conclusion



- There are difficulties to meet PN limits in all test cycles by GDI engine measures. GPF is an effective technology to reduce particulate emission with high filtration performance under all engine operation points and ambient temperature variation.
- NGK developed new robust GPF material with high permeability to enable further reduction of pressure drop using 2nd generation GPF (5mil/220cpsi).
- The pressure drop performance of 2nd generation GPF was confirmed under different engine operation points (11-24% lower Δp).
- High porosity material for catalyst integration is available. Cell structure optimisation and catalyst loading amount are key for low pressure drop.





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Thank you for your Attention



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SAE Technical Papers: 2013-01-0836; 2012-01-1241; 2011-01-0814